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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....MARCH 30, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Ex-United States Senator Eli Saulsbury died in Wilmington, Del., last week.

The great University boat race between Oxford and Cambridge was rowed Wednesday. Oxford won.

Bishop Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, is dead. He with other prominent men of his race supported Cleveland at the last election.

The selection of Hon. W. R. Cox as Secretary of the United States Senate, by Democratic Senators, is a great compliment to North Carolina as well as to her worthy son.

Secretary Eugene Harrell, of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly has had up to date about 500 applicants to go with the Teachers' excursion to the Chicago World's Fair. The limit is 1,200.

It is said that the President has tendered the important position of collector of the port of New York to Gen. Upshaw, who, it is assumed, will be agreeable to Tammany as well as to all other Democrats in the Empire State.

Our farmers, says the Clinton *Democrat*, continue to buy guano. The demand seems to increase, and it now looks that the largest quantity sold for many years will be delivered here. The cotton acreage in Sampson will be increased fifty per cent.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world 4,072,830 bales, of which 3,581,600 are American against 4,572,539 and 4,050,339 respectively last year. The receipts from all interior towns are 30,711 bales; receipts at plantations, 3 835; crop in sight, 5,890,066.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Secretary of State in Mr. Cleveland's former administration, will deliver the commencement oration at the University of North Carolina in June. Among the other distinguished gentlemen who will be present at the commencement are ex-Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and Hon. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, Secretary of the Interior.

George W. Vanderbilt has arrived at Biltmore, says the Winston *Sentinel*, and proposes to stay for a short while to superintend the construction of his famous palace. Later on he, with his mother, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, and a large party of friends will make an extended visit to his magnificent estate. The famous staircase which once adorned an Egyptian palace has arrived safely, and the furniture is daily coming forward.

It is no use blinking the fact, says the St. James *Gazette*, that in a very few years' time the United States will, if she perseveres in her present course, possess a navy which will be second to none possessed by the European powers, and may quite possibly, be superior to the best of them. Even the Inman liners that have just been placed under the Stars and Stripes are being much more completely armed than our own convertible merchant cruisers. These proceedings are a warning to all the great powers. but to none of them is the warning more significant than to ourselves.

The University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, a fashionable educational institution for young men, was burned to the ground last week. The fire originated in the furnace, and spread rapidly through the handsome three-story brick building. The professors and students had a narrow escape for their lives. A young fellow named Bud Wilkins made a fire escape out of strips of bed clothes tied to the bed post, and dropped to the ground three stories. The University is the preparatory school for the University of Tennessee, and is attended by the sons of wealthy citizens of this section. Loss to the property, $14,000; insurance $5,000.

In an interview to-day with Hon. Thos. E. Wyun, says a despatch from Atlanta, populist ex-congressman from the ninth Georgia district, he announces that there is room for only two great parties and says that if the democrats carry out in good faith their platform the people's party will give them full credit and act accordingly. Hon. Thos. E. Watson, the most notable third party leader in Georgia. takes the same position, saying that if the pledges made by the democratic party in their national platform on which the party won are carried out, the people ought to be satisfied. The announcement of these interviews are received with considerable interest here, indicating that the third party of the south will rapidly go to pieces if the democratic party stands squarely on its platform.

Mr. Cleveland, says an exchange, has only one namesake old enough to hold office, and that young man is Grover Cleveland Bridgers, of Halifax county, North Carolina, 14 years of age. Some 24 years ago the young man's uncle, Col. Martin went to Buffalo to receive treatment at a hospital, and met Grover Cleveland, an obscure young lawyer. Col. Martin thought Cleveland was the "smartest" man he had ever seen; and went back and had his sister's child named for him, saying at the time that "Grover Cleveland will be President of the United States some day." Grover Cleveland Bridgers, it is understood, will ask for a fourth-class postoffice in his county, urging his claims on the ground that he was the first child to be named for Grover Cleveland. If there is anything in a name he will get it.

The nominations to high office, says the N. Y. *Sun*, which Mr Cleveland has already sent to the Senate seems to be almost uniformly good. Where an appointment has not been immediately recognized by the people as excellent, that has generally happened because little was known concerning the person chosen by the President, rather than because anything was known against him. The bottom principle determining Mr. Cleveland's selection of officeholders under his second administration is the subject of more or less discussion. To some of our contemporaries the matter appears very mysterious. The President is certainly not punishing his enemies, or rewarding his friends to any degree that is indecent. He is not manifestly bent upon building up a new machine.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Col. Robert W. Gillespie, a well known railroad man is dead. ——The Northwest is suffering from a raging blizzard. All the wires northwest from Chicago went down Wednesday night. St. Paul and Minneapolis had to get their news by way of Portland, Oregon. ——Secretary Carlisle dismisses A. M. Hughes, of Tennessee, chief of the loan division. The Tennessee Democratic Congressmen tried unsuccessfully to have him reinstated. ——The State Press convention will be held in Newbern April 26th. Arrangements will be made for a visit to Chicago in May. ——The Supreme court decides in favor of the Glendon and Gulf railway and it will begin laying track at once. This forms part of the Charlotte and Durham road. ——The President told Senator Vance that he would take up the Western Marshalship and act on it immediately, but will wait a while on the Attorneyship. ——Walter R. Henry will apply for the Consulate at Buenos Ayres, finding that the position at Rio Janeiro is virtually given to N. G. Gonzales, of South Carolina. ——The explanation of the exceptions to the no reappointment rule has caused a rush of "ex's" to the departments. ——The clerical force employed in filing applications for fourth class postoffices has had to be increased from forty-seven to fifty-one and the hours of work extended. ——The Republican caucus declines to entertain any offers of compromise of the reorganization of the Senate and the fight will be opened at the next executive session. ——All the commissioners to the International Monetary conference have resigned. The question of appointing their successors will be discussed by the Cabinet. It is said none will be appointed. —— Secretary Carlisle has called for the resignation of J. N. Patterson, Second Auditor of the Treasury Department. ——Secretary Carlisle sends a gold medal to W. L. Lee, of Savannah, for saving eight persons from drowning. ——Lieut Towers, Second U. S. artillery, died at his home in Anderson, S. C., Thursday. ——The Navy Department has notifications from all the foreign powers as to what vessels, if any, will be sent to take part in the naval parade. There will be about thirty foreign and fourteen of our own war ships in the review. ——The Court of Arbitration to decide the Behring sea dispute between the United States and England has met in Paris. ——Another bomb has been exploded in the streets of Rome. No damage was done and no one has been arrested. —— After formally organizing the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration adjourned to meet April 4th. In the meantime the court will examine the printed arguments presented. ——A dispatch from Moscow states that M. Alexejeff, mayor of Moscow, who was shot by a man named Adrianoff at a meeting of the city council Tuesday afternoon, is dead. Twice before M. Alexejeff was reported to have died from the effects of his wound, but both times the stories were denied officially. It was stated that the wounded man might recover, but later, peritonitis set in, and so rapidly did the inflammation spread that death resulted. ——Three women and one child lost their lives by the burning of the Morgan apartment house in Cleveland, Ohio. One of the women was blind, Mrs. Julia Somers, and the infant belonged to her. Another woman was Mrs. Mary E. Abbey. The name of the third was unknown. The bodies of the women were found huddled together in a corner. The child was found in the hallway. Several women were rescued by firemen from the second story window. The loss is $12,000; no insurance. ——Well authenticated reports say the town of Turpela, Miss., the home of Congressman John Allen, was destroyed by a severe storm. The little town of Kelly, fifteen miles from Memphis on the Memphis and Birmingham railroad was wiped out during the same storm. No lives were lost. The particulars are not obtainable at present.—— Two men from New Orleans committed suicide on the Cassino grounds at Monte Carlo last week. Their names are given as Weill and Robbs. They had been playing heavily at the Cassino for several days, and on Wednesday and Thursday lost enormous sums. ——In the Republic of Colombia during a volcanic eruption an entire mountain ridge sank, causing destruction and devastation. —— Manchester cotton mills have resumed work. ——Secretary Smith's first land decision restores to entry thousands of acres of land in Southern California. ——The first reports of the cyclone in Mississippi and Tennessee were by no means exaggerated. Reports of damages from the storm continue to come in from various parts of Mississippi and Tennessee. ——During his first two days in office Mr. Maxwell appointed seventy one postmasters. ——Mr. Cleveland says no "demagogue politician" need apply for the position of commissioner of pensions. ——An order has been issued at Washington that the Executive Departments will be closed to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays, Cabinet days. ——It is said the Democratic Senators will make no fight for the reorganization of the Senate at this session. ——It is claimed that the Farmers Alliance Democrats have not received proper attention in the making up of official slates in this State. ——A Philadelphian leaves Roanoke college, of Salem, Va., $2,000. ——Gov Tillman, of South Carolina, reprieves the condemned murderer Haines. ——A delegation composed of Col. A. M. Waddell, Col. John L. Cantwell and J. Iredell Meares, Esq., of Wilmington, and J. B. Smith, of Cumberland, went to Washington City and called on the President to lay before him the petition of the people of this customs district in regard to the appointment of a collector. ——Several men were fatally injured in a mine explosion, near Pottsville, Pa. —— The cyclone destroyed part of the penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn. ——The police of Atlanta have arrested Mrs. Jeanette Hammond as an accomplice of Redwine. She is said to have $35,000 of the money stolen from the Gate City bank. ——Rev. J. R. Maynard, a Baptist preacher, died suddenly at Cary of heart disease. ——The annual meeting of the King's Daughters will take place at Oxford May 11th and 12th. ——Governor Carr received notice from the sheriff of Lincoln county of the arrest in Texas of Robert L. Jones, who last July murdered William Smith in that county. Governor Holt offered $200 reward for Jones. ——George Erskine, a lossboy about 15 years of age, has just been discovered by his mother working in the coal mines at Shenandoah, Pa. He ran away from Girard College, Philadelphia, about two years ago.

ARP ON NORTH CAROLINA.

The Philosopher's Visit to the Old North State.

Atlanta Constitution, Sunday March 19.

If any old man has treasured the impressions of youth about old North Carolina it is time he was waking up from his Rip Van Winkle dream. There was a time when the geography that we studied asked the question, "What are the products of North Carolina?" and the answer was, "Pitch, tar and turpentine." There was a time when the primitive settler, on being asked what he raised for market, said: "Fruit and live stock and lumber," by which he meant pumpkins and possums and hoop poles. There was a time when the natives were called "tar heels," and if one of them emigrated he hardly dared to own his state, and if he did he tempered the discredit by saying he was born "purty close to the Virginia line." If these things were ever true they are not true now. Old North Carolina has long since awakened from her slumber and is now rapidly forging ahead.

My recent visit there and the beautiful handbook sent me by Mr. Robinson, the commissioner of agriculture, constrains me to tell your readers some things they do not know and will be surprised to learn.

This hankbook of 330 pages is published in the best style of typography and illustrative art, and would be a good model for other states to imitate and emulate. It has forty-five beautiful full-paged photographic views of notable features that illustrate the mountains, forests, vineyards, fisheries, farms, factories and railroads of the state. It is a book fit for Chicago at the World's fair. I wish that Georgia had one, and every other southern state, for I am sure that no stranger can read it but who will be attracted to North Carolina as a most wonderful and progressive state. It is just 500 miles from Cherokee to Ronnoke Island, and every portion from the fisheries of Albemarle to the land of the sky has something peculiar and desirable to toast of. We have long been boasting of our cotton factories in Georgia, but does Georgia know that there are one or more cotton mills in forty-three counties of North Carolina; that there are nineteen in Alamance, seventeen in Gaston, twelve in Randolph, nine in Mecklenburg, eight in Guilford and 140 in the state, besides a number in construction. That in these mills are nearly 10,000 looms and over 500,000 spindles, and they consumed last year 165,200 bales of cotton. Besides these there are thirteen woolen mills that are turning out the best quality of jeans, kerseys, cassimeres and blankets, and there are eight knitting mills, some of them being operated day and night, and all declaring good dividends. There are fifty-seven factories that make carriages and buggies, thirty two that make wagons, twenty-five that make furniture, six that make hubs and spokes and twenty-four that make sash, doors and blinds. One of these works 125 hands. Then there are hundreds of saw mills and turpentine distilleries.

There are twenty-eight canning factories for vegetables and fourteen for oysters; there are fourteen cotton seed oil factories, fifty-four fertilizer factories and quite a number that make barrels and crates and baskets and brooms.

But on the high top of his pyramid are the tobacco factories that far exceed in number and capital those of any state in the union.

There are 110 that make plug tobacco, nine that make smoking tobacco Durham alone sold 11,000,000 pounds last year and paid to the government for stamps $616.129; Winston paid more than that and Asheville sold over 5,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco. These are only principal tobacco markets, and the aggregate of the production increases with every year. Then there are the rice fields and cranberry meadows and the immense truck farms that extend all along the coast and find an early market in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. At Newbern alone there were shipped in one day 23,000 barrels of Irish potatoes and 18,000 boxes of beans, and this an every day business, and does not include the peas, tomatoes, asparagus and cabbage. Indeed, the productions of this coast region seems incredible. Then there are the fisheries that employ 6,000 persons and 3,000 boats and ship 30,000,000 pounds of fish in a season. Next comes the medicinal herbs, of which one firm in Statesville shipped in one month 118,000 pounds. They employ 300 agents to collect these herbs, and do by far the largest business of any similar firm in the world. We have in the mountain region of Georgia and Tennessee the very same botanical plants, but nobody gathers them.

Now, I have said nothing of the mineral springs or the vineyards or the small fruits nor of the tuberoses that are shipped from every large town to the northern dealers.

This is a wonderful State and a thrifty, industrious people. More great men have been born or reared within her borders than any of the Southern States. In the long ago my father taught me that Nathaniel Macon was the greatest of all our statesmen, even though he did weatherboard his house on the inside and had the laps up instead of down, so that he could pour hot water in the cracks and kill the bedbugs. From his day down to Zeb Vance the State has not lacked for notable men, and it is safe to say that no one man ever lived in a State who was so universally esteemed and loved as Vance is by his people. No one man was ever such a coat of arms, such an ensign, such an emblem of his commonwealth Vance is North Carolina and North Carolina is Vance. This cannot be said of any other man in any other State.

Now, what will Georgia do when she considers this record? How much longer can she claim the honor of being called the Empire state of the south? We have a splendid record for the past, but what are we doing now? Here is my own county that ranks all others in the state in mineral and agricultural wealth, and yet there is not a cotton or woolen mill in it, and hardly a wheel turning and any kind of machinery. Where are our cotton factories, save those in Augusta and Columbus and half a dozen more that make up the list? Are there half a dozen canning factories in the state? What is the matter with our people, especially the farmers, who could put their money together and have a little cotton mill in every fertile valley—a mill that would spin their own cotton into yarn or knit it into hoisery. Eight or ten thousand dollars would build such a mill and give employment to all poor children in the neighborhood. Will we never wake up and get out of the old ruts and learn a lesson from North Carolina?

BILL ARP.

The First Use of Gas.

St. Louis Republic.]

Great was the amazement of all Europe when, at about the close of the last century, William Murdoch discovered that gas could be used for illuminating purposes. So little was the invention understood by those who had not seen it in use that even the great and wise men (?) of the British Parliament, laughed at the idea. "How can there be light without a wick?" said one member of that august body with a wink and a knowing nod. Even the great Sir Humphrey Davy ridiculed the ideas of lighting towns and cities with gas. He one day asked Murdoch. "Do you mean to use the dome of St. Paul's for your gas meter?" Sir Walter Scott also made merry of the gas idea and of the coming attempt to "illuminate London with smoke from a tar factory." When the House of Commons was finally lighted with the new illuminant the architect and custodian of the building, who imagined that the gas ran as fire through the pipes, insisted that they be removed several inches from the wall to prevent the building from taking fire! Several distinguished members were also observed carefully touching the pipes with their gloved fingers and then smelling of them to see if they could detect the odor of burnt leather.

The first shop in London lighted by gas was one of which a Mr. Ackerman, a German, was the proprietor. The shop was on the Strand, and the date was 1810. One of the ladies of rank who often visited the Ackerman shop was so delighted with the brilliancy of a gas jet on one of the counters that she requested the proprietor to let her take it home for the evening, promising to return it safe and sound on the morrow.

Although many lay claim to the honor of being the first to introduce gas for practical purposes, all the glory there is in it should be accorded to Murdoch, was was, no doubt, the original discoverer of the art.

Girls Read This.

If girls are brought up simply with the idea they must do nothing but look pretty and strive to be leaders of fashion, then it would be far better for them when children to inhale the deadly maisma of the East, which blights only the body, than to be reared under such influences which will blight mind, body and soul and cause them to be a curse rather than a blessing. The strongest tie on earth is the one that binds a child to its mother and the only way to keep this tie inviolate is to educate our girls to be practical, and teach them that their duty to God and themselves with jewels and silks, and think only of the latest styles, but to learn to make home attractive, and to fit themselves for the sphere in which God has placed them. The man who marries a "stylish lady," who unites his life with one who thinks only of her personal appearance and who stands before the mirror an hour every day trying to hide from the gaze of her sensual admirers the defects which God Himself wrote on her face to show that she was frail and human, and of the earth, earthy and imperfect—yea that man who marries the "lady" who has no God but fashion, no thougnt but style and no aspiration but the admiration of other men, yea such men need not die to find hell with all of its accumulated torments, for he finds it here, in his union with that heartless creature, who desecrates the hallowed office of marriage by assuming the sacred title of wife.

Adlai's Cousins.

"Thirteen good Democrats," says the St. Louis Globe Democrat, "who address the Vice President as 'Cousin Adlai,' are awaiting recognition. And only ten States have been heard from. The list, so far as completed, runs as follows: Cousin Davidson, of North Carolina; Cousin Henderson, of North Carolina; Cousin Brevard, of North Carolina; Cousin Davidson, of Florida; Cousin Davidson, No. 2, of Florida; Cousin Stevenson, of Virginia; Cousin Carson, of Tennessee; Cousin Ewing, of Kentucky; Cousin Stevenson, of California; Cousin McKenzie, of Kentucky; Cousin Ewing, of Illinois; Cousin Stevenson, of Texas; Cousin Stevenson, of Idaho. Just one Vice Presidential cousin has turned up with the announcement that he wants nothing. This notable exception is Cousin Pat Donan, of Devil's Lake, N. D. The relatives have all been up to see Cousin Adlai,' and he has notified them that at some time during the coming week they are to be his guests at a little family reunion dinner. All but one or two of the cousins trace their connection with the Vice President through old Ephraim Brevard, the North Carolina patriot, who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.'"

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Magic Cotton Seed.

From the Savannah News March 22.]

The cotton seed industry has sprung in the last few years from comparitively nothing to an enterprise controlled by great corporations and in which millions of dollars are invested.

The average cotton yield per acre last year was 44 bales, or 1 bale to about 2.25 acres. This means about 1,500 pounds of seed cotton, of which 1,000 pound are seed. In 1,000 pounds of seed there are about 33 bushels, calculating 30 pounds to the bushel, which at the average price of seed nets 20 cents, or $6.60 to 2½ acres, which, added to the receipts for a bale of cotton, brings the profit up considerably.

BIG MONEY IN SEED.

A prominent cotton firm in the city collected during the past season $11,506.18 for two of its consumers—Georgia farmers, near Savannah—for seed sold to oil mills. This amount represents over 225 tons of cotton seed, and is merely one instance out of numerous others like it. The industry of raising the seed is growing rapidly and about four-fifths of the seed produced last year was remarketed, where very little of it was sold two years ago. The yield from the seed counterbalances to a great extent the depression to the farmer as a result of low prices obtained for the lint cotton, and instead of being dumped back on the field for fertilizers it is now almost all sold to the mills, and commercial fertilizers are used to enrich the lands.

WILL INCREASE THE PRICE.

There is a prospect, too, that cotton seed will bring far better prices as the products derived from it are increased. There has been discovered a means for making india rubber from the oil of the seed, and experiments are now being conducted in the vicinity of the city, with a view to making the process cheap enough to be profitable. In fact, a good deal of the product has success-fully been put on the market. The india rubber is pronounced the genuine article, and is said to be as good as that which comes from the juice of the oriental rubber tree. The seed which will produce an oil which is one of the most excellent and wholesome foods yet discovered, meal which is a perfect stock food, a hull which can hardly be excelled as a fertilizer, and besides all these an oil which promises to yield rubber shoes, coats, hose and the various other articles made from the Indian gum, promises one day to yield an industry which will rival in importance the cotton industry itself.

NO LIMIT TO IT.

No certain limit can be set to its development, and there is no predicting what other products may be extracted from it. There are few people who are aware that the source of most of their fruit flavoring extracts is the black and sluggish coal tar, yet such is the case, and chemists are now working to draw quinine from the same source. There is a possibility that some day the cotton seed industry may be the prime yield of the cotton plant.

The report that the large sale of the commercial fertilizers this year means an increased cotton acreage, and consequently a reduced price is a good argument on its face, but the fact is that most of the seed formerly used as a fertilizer on the cotton fields have been marketed during the past season, and there was nothing to do but supply their place with the commercial article.

SELL SEED AND BUY FERTILIZERS.

The profit in the seed has been so great even at the price it now brings that the farmers make a good deal by selling it and using commercial fertilizers, which answer almost as well in the stead. Thus the cotton seed industry has called forth an increase in the fertilizer business, and in that way has indirectly built up another industry.

The latest development in the cotton seed industry is perhaps the cultivation of the lintless cotton plant in Texas, from which there is a much larger yield of seed, but no lint cotton whatever. The *Morning News* has just received a sample of these seed from Mr. C. Menelas, formely of Savannah, but now of Galveston.

THE LINTLESS COTTON PLANT.

The plant which produces the seed is similar to the ordinary cotton plant, but can stand a greater degree of drought. The seed, which grow in pards or balls, are smaller than the seed of the ordinary cotton plant, and have not quite so large a kernel, but the large increase in the yield compensates for the small size. The plant, it is claimed, produces from 200 to 400 bushels of seed alone to each acre. At that rate the culture of the lintless cotton would pay far better than the ordinary cotton crop.

During the coming season the prospects are favorable for a somewhat increased cotton acreage over last year, but the total yield will hardly be as large as it was in 1891. The price of seed has advanced with the increased demand for it, and the proobility is that almost the entire seed crop will be marketed during the coming season.

A SECRET PROCESS.

A writer in the *Manufacturer's Record* tells the following plausible but not entire credible story. He says of Savannah:

"This city possesses a most unique manufacturing establishment, the only one of its kind in the world, where cotton seed oil is manufactured by a secret process in to rubber—not a substitute, but *bonafide* rubber; such, at least some of the best experts have pronounced the product of the factory to be. Nobody knows anything about what is going on in the factory with the exception of a very few ignorant negroes. Nobody is admitted. The bare facts alone are known that crude cotton seed oil from the oil mill, costing about 50 cents a gallon, or about $135 per ton, is crated in five-ton lots, and that tons of rubber worth about $1 per pound, or $2,000 per ton, are crated out and shipped to a very prominent rubber dealer and manufacturer of Boston.

"The writer, Mr. C. B. Warrand, says the discovery was made by accident by an artist of some prominence, who was experimenting with cotton seed oil in the preparation of varnish for oil paintings, and made rubber instead. The discoverer claims that the process is so simple that he could not obtain a patent for it, and his only protection is in secrecy.

"The rubber tree forests are thinning out, while the rapidly increasing uses of electricity, in which rubber is so important as an insulator, making a growing demand for cheap rubber, and the invention of a cheap and quick process for producing it from cotton seed oil means a fortune for the inventor and an important new industry for the South."

Terrebonne Salammbo.

An aged negress of great repute as a "voodoo" or witch doctress, among the negroes of this section, writes a correspondent from Terrebonne, La., is attracting much attention, not only from those of her own color, but from the more intelligent portion of the community, and the way in which she does this is to apparently swallow a number of small snakes of a variety unknown in this section. They are of a dusky color, nearly black, pied with a dull green about the flat head, and of a dirty white in the belly. These reptiles remain secreted about old Nance's cabin until she gives a peculiar whistling call, when they will come to her, wriggling in great haste over the floor, up her dress, and run into her open mouth, hissing hideously. They disappear and remain hidden sometimes for minutes. She asserts that they are concealed in her stomach until she recalls them, when they will come pouring out to writhe about her scraggy neck and coil in her bosom.

Where the snakes really go when they vanish in her mouth is a mystery, and has puzzled all the physicians about, many having come from New Orleans to witness the phenomenon. Some really believe that the snakes do go down into the stomach, while others are convinced the witch is simply playing some sleight of hand trick on them; but if the latter is the case, it is so cleverly done that there is no detecting the performance.

The witch presents a most extraordinary and hideous appearance, sitting with the snakes darting their flat heads in and out of her toothless mouth, with their little head like eyes snapping, as if in fury, all about their mistress. As nearly as they can be counted, there are six or seven of these reptiles, though old Nance says there are many more, but they are all so much of a size and color that they cannot be identified. They are probably of a harmless nature, though old Nance declares they are highly poisonous and no one wishes to experiment with them.

Memory Merely Means Work.

Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.]

Macauley used to say that there was no use in any man having a bad memory for facts. His idea was that a man could remember anything that he could think over and fasten in his mind.

"People," said he, "complain of having poor memories when the truth is that they do not charge their minds with facts which they wish to remember. The man who fixes a thousand facts in his mind and charges his memory with them in natural order, can remember them as readily as he can a dozen facts. It is all a matter of habit. What is once clearly and firmly fixed in a man's mind sticks there as long as he lives. But of course this does not apply to disconnected names and places and figures, but to things which are consecutively taken into the mind and held there by the law of associated ideas."

What the College Gymnasium Does.

Harper's Weekly.]

The college gymnasium is a place not for the production only of studious athletes, but of athletic students. A place where an hour's varied exercise, a run, a spray and a rub down can be had regularly, and where a man may turn his thoughts wholly from books and studies for awhile by a bout at fencing, or boxing, or by a game in the bowling alley, or in the handball court, from which he can get increased capacity for greater and better endeavors. Kept within its proper sphere, it is as necessary for the symmetrical and complete development of the young "scholar in politics" as is the mathematical recitation, the historical lecture or the debating society, and it is as legitimate.

Lives of others oft remind us

Married life may be sublime.

We trust to be forgiveu this parody of lines from Longfellow's immortal "Psalm of Life." Husbands who are wise and thoughtful, know that the happiness of the home depends largely on the health of the mistress of the home. Many are the tasks which daily confront her. How can a woman contend against the trials and worries of housekeeping, if she be suffering from those distressing irregularities, ailments and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders. The only remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers. Satisfaction *guaranteed* in every case, or money refunded. See printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Dearth of Places.

Atlanta Journal.

Congressman Harter, of Ohio, draws a vivid and instructive picture of the hopelessnes of the indiscriminate rush for place under the new administration.

The grand total of positions in the service of the federal government is 183,488. Of this number 112,800 are in the postal service. Of the postal places 34,000 are on the classified or "protected" list and subject to the rules of the civil service commission.

Only about 3,000 postal positions are under Presidential jurisdiction.

Deducting all the places that are filled directly by the president and his cabinet, there are left in Washington but 6,550, in round numbers, that can possibly be rendered vacant or refilled by the new administration without an infraction of the civil service law. Of these Georgia's share would be 218. Many of these places are almost menial in their nature, and pay only $2 or $3 a day.

In the diplomatic service, there are only seventy-five positions in all and in the consular department, but 238. Many of these consulates, too, pay less than the wages of a first-class mechanic or an ordinary mercantile or professional position.

And yet, as Congressman Harter points out, although not more than one in twenty applicants have any possible chance of appointment, the zeal of the office-seeking multitude seems unabated.

It will probably not continue long, however. The people, as a whole are not interested in it, and the place hunters themselves will soon find that the openings to be filled are so enormously outnumbered by the multitude of applicants, that they will one by one drop out from what is so likely to prove an unprofitable chase.

The great majority of government appointments are under the civil service rules. They pay from $600 to $1,800 a year and to secure them it is necessary to stand a severe examination. There are inequalities in the distribution of these civil service places among the states, which, when remedied, will doubtless assign the south a number of vacancies to be filled. When those vacancies occur, they will have to be filled according to the civil service law. Democratic applicants will have to stand examinations and, if they pass, take their chances for outgrading their Republican competitors, who have equal rights in the competition. Neither the president nor any member of his cabinet has any authority to dispose of a single place in the classfied service.

The South Honored.

Newbern Journal.]

We do not claim that "the South is getting the lion's share," but this section of the Union is highly honored by Mr. Cleveland.

We have repeatedly spoken of the representative men of the South in the Cabinet: Carlisle, Smith and Herbert.

We come now to the more recent appointments of Ex-Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, as Misister to France, and General Hampton, of South Carolina, Railroad Commissioner.

When Mr. Eustis was in the Senate he was recoguized as the Scholar of the Senate. But he is more than a scholar. He is a gentleman of the purest type, and a Minister of the broadest statesmanship. Speaking the French language with fluency and accustomed to move in the best society, he is especially suited for the post to which he has been assigned.

But, admiring Eustis as we do, we confess to a higher gratification in the appointment of Hampton. At the mention of his name a hundred hallowed memories come forth, all garlanded with imperishable honors. A statesman as pure as Washington, a soldier whose sword is as stainless as the spear of Itherial, he most commends himself to the affection of his countrymen through the gentle grace of a Carolina Gentleman.

The South recognizes its obligations to Mr. Cleveland, and responds with cordial good wishes for the success of his Administration.

Put Me In My Little Bed.

I am dizzy, dizzy, dizzy;
And I want to go to bed,
I've no appetite to eat,
And headache racks my head.

In other words, I am suffering from a bilious attack, but Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will bring me around all right by to-morrow. They often cure headache in an hour. I have found them the best cathartic pill in existence. They produce no nausea or griping, but do their work thoroughly. They are convenient to carry in the vest-pocket, and pleasant to take. In vials, 25 cents.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

Fayetteveille Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted Engraving finely executed.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

POE & CO.,
BRICK & TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

Jos. P. Cook,
N. E Jamb, Market Square.
Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

Martin House,
—BY—
JNO. M. MARTIN, OLD STREET.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

Chas. Glover,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

Banks's Stand Resuscitated
BY A. H. WATSON.
On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in
CONFECTIONS
AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
Green St., opposite Overbaugh House.
2—2—93—tf

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
2—17. 92.

W. J McNAUGHTON,
— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN —
All Kinds of Building Material,
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,
A SPECIALTY.
Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.
Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.
NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST

REWARD.

A suitable reward will be given for the return of a Ledger and old subscription book, the property of the owner of this paper, stolen from this office some months ago.
2—23—93

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 30, 1893.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION AND STATE PRIDE

It is pleasant to note the preponderance of home instructors in the list of the Faculty; and to call attention to the fact that at our educational headquarters it is not found necessary to parade a list of names whose only distinction, so far as the public knows, lies in their having been drawn from a "wide area." Such was the singular boast of an aspiring school in this State within a twelvemonth, whose projectors seemed to have caught the idea that "wide area" was the thing for a school, taking no note of the difference between wide area of patronage and "wide area" of those seeking patronage

The University is now setting a good example, which will doubtless bear fruit in recovering for the State an intellectual and educational autonomy such as existed before higher education in the classics, and in politics and the duties of citizenship, became subject of ridicule by the votaries of the purely utilitarian methods imported after the war. The once hard-working and practical North, now become enormously wealthy as to a portion of its people, is already adopting for those who are able to afford it, more and more, the method of college instruction formerly practiced in the South. And, unless the Southern people take steps to revive the kind of education imparted by the ancient classical curriculum, the North will hereafter furnish the political leaders of the Union, and not the South. West Point is an admirable institution for the making of soldiers; Annapolis for sailors; and the polytechnic institutions of the great cities of the North for producing the best skill in the arts and sciences. But political leadership is rarely born in them. Its birthplace was in the ancient college of the South, as it is in Yale, Harvard and Princeton now, whose instruction, keeping pace with the needs of those who seek instruction from them, is more and more conforming to that of the South before the war.

By all means let us have the best instruction in all departments of learning and let it be secured whence it can best be, at home or abroad. But let the fact never be lost sight of that the teaching which best fitted a citizen of this republic for his duties, was formerly to be had here and not at the North; and that for the teacher to hail from this place or that across the border, is in itself no recommendation.

But, in directing attention to this fact, we do not by any means wish to be understood as commending the selection of home instructors for our educational institutions simply because they are home instructors. Other things being equal, let the North Carolinian be always chosen. But, if for any department of instruction, adequate skill, learning and talent cannot be found within our borders, without a moments hesitation seek the possessor of them abroad. But found abroad and brought here, he must be, at once, a North Carolinian. If not, though he should be the only procurable person, otherwise filling the measure of our requirement, he will be of no value. Loyalty to the State is the first obligation to her citizens. So, then, it is neither necessary, nor becoming to her dignity, that the fact that this or that one of her public or semi-public servants was born here or there, should be dwelt upon. The only thing in his past history that concerns us is his attainments; and that he possesses these in proper kind and measure may very properly be made known by advertisement of his degrees won at Heidelberg or Bonn. Beyond this; it is or should be a matter of no public concern whether he came to us from Massachusetts, New York or Pennsylvania. Our neighbors across the Southern border understood the philosophy of all this admirably well, and they required the new-comer at once to become a South Carolinian as a condition precedent to his becoming anything. The new-comer quickly comprehended this, and straightway he became the most ardent of South Carolinians. In this lay the secret of the former power and importance of that State, so disproportioned to her population and wealth. And the people of North Carolina—glorious as much of their past history is may learn here a lesson of vast consequence to their well-being and reputation.

THE VALUE OF COTTON SEED.

We have called attention, says the Wilmington *Star*, several times to the uses to which cotton seed could be put; such as the making of oil, the making of sugar, of rubber, as a substitute for Indian rubber, out of crude oil, an industry which promises to be a valuable one. But there are profitable uses also to which the cotton seed hulls are put. One of these is food for cattle intended for beef, and also for milch cows, for both of which they are excellent. A company near Atlanta fattens hundreds of cattle on them, giving them very little of anything else. The cattle are fond of them and eat them in preference to other food usually given to cattle penned to be fattened. But another use has been found for the hulls, which is as a material for the manufacture of paper. The hulls covered with the lint left after ginning, are by a cheap and quick process, by the use of acids, converted into a pulp which is rolled into a good quality of paper, and is done so quickly, that inside of forty-eight hours the hulls are turned out paper ready for use. A company for this purpose has been organized in New Orleans with a large capital, and proposes to operate extensively. The paper making material formerly used became so inadequate to meet the growing demands, that most of the ordinary paper now in use is made out of soft wood, so that there should be a large demand for cotton hulls which can be converted into paper with much less labor and doubtless at less cost than wood can be, which must be cut and some times transported considerable distance to the paper mills.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

As some one has said, the most skillful commissary general that ever lived would fail to supply the city of London with food for one day. Yet the wonderful law of supply and demand, like the dew and the air and the sunlight that make the crops to grow when men sleep or rest, levies the needed supply of meat, bread and herbs with precision. By it, all of England and all the world make their daily contributions to feed the five millions of the great metropolis: yet there is enough and nothing wasted.

So, when a commissary general in the form of the Congressional representatives of monopoly undertakes to supplant the perfect laws of nature by a humanly devised scheme of labor and occupation for the people, failure necessarily follows. Without doubt cotton can be made to grow in Maine and blue-grass in the sand of Cumberland, if Congress should subsidize the Maine man sufficiently with hothouses and the Cumberland man with clay and lime and shade and moisture. Everybody would laugh at this reduction to absurdity, but the proposition to make water run up hill in this way is not more against nature than many of the tariff provisions which force industries in the United States for which nature has provided cheaper facilities in other lands. Such provisions of the law are enforced at the expense—that is, to the harm and detriment—of the great body of the people. This constitutes what is technically known as "protection"—which does not mean protection for all the people, but only for the favored classes. By a system of "log-rolling," each one of the favored classes gets it share of the plunder of the people; and in times of increasing prosperity the circle of the beneficiaries of the system may widen without objection on the part of the contented people and without decreasing the share of the individual plunderer. But when the reaction of unnatural laws pinches the people and these begin to press upon the charmed circle, those within tread upon one another's heels, the ring is broken, and it comes to be a question of "save who can."

CURRENT COMMENT.

There are twelve North Carolina students at Harvard University, Massachusetts, and several of them "stand way up." Of these eight are graduates of the University of North Carolina.

* * *

A recent number of the *Press and Carolinian* published at Hickory, N. C., is before us. It is a picture of excellent typography, is most carefully edited and in every respect a most creditable weekly.

* * *

In a letter to the State Librarian Gen. James H. Lane of Alabama, who commanded a famous North Carolina brigade during the war, says: "I often felt, during the war, that the gallant soldiers from the Old North State did not have justice done them, and subsequent events have confirmed me in my convictions. Indeed, I am in receipt of letters from a northern writer, making this broad assertion, and telling me, of his own volition, that my brigade has never had justice done it for the valiant part it took in the bloody battle of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg."

* * *

"I believe that he was an upright, conscientious, well-meaning Christian man." Such is the estimate, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, placed by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, upon Col. Elliott F. Shepard, the editor of the New York *Mail and Express*, whose semi-tragic taking off on Friday last has excited so widespread interest. While making much of his eccentricities, the New York newspapers agree in saying that Col. Shepard possessed many most excellent traits of character, and that despite his offensive partisanship and the bitter antagonisms which he aroused, he was sound at heart. He is spoken of as a model husband and father, and his contributions to religious and charitable objects were unstinted. He was an active politician, a staunch Republican, and used the columns of his newspaper to "fire the Northern heart" and keep alive the embers of sectional discord; but we do not believe that he meant the half of what he said about the South and the Southern people. However this may be, we have no desire or disposition at this time to censure him for his faults or to make sport of his many foibles. We only wish to remember the pleasant things about him, to cherish the memories of a very pleasant evening spent with him by representatives of the Southern Associated Press some months ago, to express our deep regret at his untimely death, and to sympathize sincerely with those who knew him best and loved him most in their unspeakable bereavement.

* * *

A convention was held last week, says the Wilmington *Star*, in New Orleans to consider the question of inducing immigration to the State of Louisiana, which was largely attended by delegates from all sections of the State. Addresses were made by the Governor and a number of other prominent citizens, and various plans suggested to draw immigration thither, but one of the most practical and level-headed was by one of the delegates who advised large land owners who desired immigration in o their sections to divide their lands, and put thirty or forty per cent. of them on the market, at a reasonable and a uniform price, and give the purchasers long time to pay for them, thus enabling thrifty, industrious people of small means to purchase homes and get a good start. Where the plantations are large, as they are in some sections of the State, room could be made for many families within a radius of a few miles, and give land enough for each to cultivate and make a snug farm. Whatever advantages a State may present in the way of climate and soil, foreigners will not seek it unless they can settle near enough together to be company for each other, for they will not live where they have to lead lonely, isolated lives, even if their labor be well rewarded. The truth of this statement has been demonstrated time and again in this and other Southern States. Colonization is the most effective method of securing immigrants in any considerable numbers, and this is not practicable unless sufficiently large tracts of land in close proximity are available at price low enough to be an inducement to purchase.

Anarchy in Rome.

LONDON, March 25.—Mail advices from Rome prove that a very inadequate idea of the dynamite campaign of the Italian Anarchists has been communicated by telegraph to the outside world. A strict censorship is exercised over all dispatches by the Government, and everthing likely to create a panicky feeling is suppressed. The seriousness of the situation is shown by the fact that three regiments from Northern Italy are on the way to that city, and that all furloughs have been suspended among all troops in the immediate vicinity. Although not a day has passed without the finding of bombs by the police, all the authorities declare that the attempts of the dynamiters have practically ceased, and that all, except a few of the most venturesome Anarchists, have left the city. Much of this deception is practiced merely to allay the growing uneasiness of the foreign sovereigns expected to be present at the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margaret next month.

For instance, tremendous efforts are being made to suppress the news that a bomb was found Wednesday evening near the house of Herr Von Bulow, the German Ambassador to the Vatican.

An infernal machine was received by the Austrian Secretary of Legation Thursday, but he discreetly referred it to the inspector of police, who has been detailed to open such packages sent to the State Departments.

Thursday evening a cement bomb bound with heavy wire was found against the wall of Admiral Brin's house in the palazzo Odescalchi. The attention of a policeman was attracted by the burning of the fuse. He extinguished the light and carried the bomb to the police officials, where examination showed enough explosives placed in it to wreck the whole house.

The rector of the University della Sophienza received yesterday morning a box marked "books." The exceptional heaviness of the box excited his suspicion and he gave it to the police with the request that they open it. Upon removing the bottom of the box the police found several small tubes of explosives which would have been set off by a spring and hammer had they lifted the cover. On a slip of paper within was written: "Best wishes to the Papal bigots from the International Association of Anarchists."

Similar infernal machines have been received at the Ministry of the Interior packed with a leather strip on which was printed in red ink: "Blood, Fire and Revolution to Help the Great Cause of Humanity."

Many officials have received warnings that they will be killed before May 1st.

In all the departments of the city and national Government, the number of guards has been doubled for their protection. The approaches to the public buildings swarm with detectives, and nobody who fails to give a satisfactory account of himself can hope to get near the public offices.

The police have shown themselves utterly incompetent. Although searching day and night for the store of dynamite upon which the Anarchists are drawing, they have accomplished nothing. Since the explosions of a year ago they have paid little attention to the Anarchists and, therefore, do not know which way to turn to arrest the plotters. In Rome the developments of the coming week are waited with the keenest anxiety.

The city is in great excitement over the assault made this evening on King Humbert. The King was returning from the villa Borghese, where he had been spending a portion of the day, when a person, having the general appearance of an Italian working man, threw a stone at the King, the missile almost striking him. There was a considerable number of people in the streets at the time, it being about 5 o'clock in the evening, and several persons rushed upon the assailant and seized him. Before he had another attempt at violence the assailant was promptly taken in hand by the police and conveyed to prison. Otherwise, he would in all probability have been killed by the angry multitude. An immense crowd assembled and cheered the King with frantic enthusiasm, and all the way to the palace the scene was like a triumphant progress. King Humbert gracefully acknowledged the ovation and was evidently deeply moved by the evidence of loyalty on the part of his subjects.

The Kerchner Delegation.

WASHINTTON, March 25.—About eleven o'clock, p. m. Messrs. Waddell, Meares and Cantwell, representing citizens of Wilmington, bankers, lawyers, importers, business men and others, and Sheriff Smith, of Cumberland, representing business men, etc., of Fayetteville, called on the President. They were introduced by Senator Vance and Representative Alexander. Senator Vance made only a remark or two, giving way to Col. Waddell. The latter briefly, but in a most felicitous manner, stated the object of their visit. He confined himself to the matters in the petition. At another time he (Col. Waddell) would have something to say as to the candidates. He also spoke pleasantly of other gentlemen mentioned for these local offices.

The President in response was brief and courteous. He had received the petition. As in other cases he would take the advice of members of Congress and others and decide matters according to his information of what were the merits of the applicants and the wishes of the people.

No clue to the President's action was received or expected. It was a formal reception, perfectly pleasant and satisfactory. Senator Ransom was invited, as were Senator Vance and Representative Alexander, to be present and perform the introductions, as the delegation did not consider their purpose in any sense hostile to him, but, having recommended gentlemen for the offices other than those favored by the individuals comprising the delegation, he declined to accept. Col Cantwell will return to night. Mr. Smith will probably do so to morrow, and the others later in the week.

North Carolina at Chicago.

Wilmington Messenger.]

It is very gratifying to real North Carolinians to learn of the excellent prospect of a very creditable exhibit of the productions and resources of this State at the great Fair to open in Chicago in May next. The promise is certainly encouraging, and doubtless many visitors from this State will feel something proud and self-reliant as they examine the articles in the North Carolina department. The exhibition of wild fowl will be striking in variety and importance. The fish show will no doubt open the eyes of visitors from the other States. The mineral exhibit will be rich, attractive and varied. Thanks to the millionaire Vanderbilt, who is building a royal palace near Asheville, there will be a fine exhibit of trees. Those in charge of the State exhibit, if possible, should have every variety of the woods of North Carolina adequately represented. The late Professor Washington Kerr told us that the exhibit he made at Berlin, Germany, some fifteen years ago or more perhaps, of our woods attracted marked attention. North Carolina is particularly rich both in the variety and value of its woods. The fruits also should receive special attention.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1893.

Economy is the watchword in every department of the government and it will not be changed as long as democrats are in control. One of the very first things that President Cleveland impressed upon the minds of the members of his cabinet was that each of them should be liberal in the use of the pruning knife in cutting off sinecures and useless employes under them. Something has already been done in the cutting off line, but what has been done is as nothing when compared with what will be done. President Cleveland wishes the heads of the departments to anticipate the findings of the Congressional joint commission, which has already organized, for the purpose of investigating the work of the government departments, with a view to a reduction in the number of employs and an improvement in the present slow and in many instances cumbersome methods of transacting business, wherever possible. To change the methods will in many cases require a change in the law, but to compel every employe of the government to render an honest equivalent for the salary received, and to dismiss all the drones and shirks is within the power of the heads of the departments under present laws, unless somebody weakens it is going to be done. I heard of a case the other day which indicates that there is one Secretary who will not weaken, no matter what influence may be behind the shirkers. By accident Secretary Carlisle learned that an $1,800 clerk—a woman—had only been on duty about half the time during the last twelve months. He sent for her chief and asked why this had been allowed. "Because she is backed by Congressman —(naming one of the most influential members of the House)" "That is no excuse at all," said the Secretary; "dismiss her at once, and understand that all the clerks in this department have got to work for their salaries or get out."

Mrs. Cleveland has not indicated whether she intends holding any public receptions this spring, but all who desire to meet her can do so by writing and requesting that privilege, as she sets aside an hour twice a week—on Tuesdays and Fridays—to receive those who have in this way obtained her permission to call on her.

Almost as many misstatements have been made concerning the status of the extra session of the Senate as about the intentions of President Cleveland. Long stories have been written, and editors who knew no better have printed them, about the Senate remaining in session against the wishes of the President, and about the annoyance it was causing him. As a matter of fact, the extra session only continues at the pleasure of the President, and as soon as he shall notify the Senate that he has no further communication to make to it, adjournment will follow, unless precedents are all set aside. So powerful is precedent that at this writing it seems probable that the democratic officers of the Senate will not be elected at the extra session, although they have been nominated by the caucus and a resolution adopted to proceed to elect them. The republicans entered a protest against this proceeding on the ground that it would be a violation of precedent, and the indications are that the democratic Senators will not act against that protest.

Democrats who are here after office do not as a rule take kindly to the order closing the offices of the members of the cabinet to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays—cabinet days—but it is really in their interest, for it will give the heads of the department an opportunity to go over the papers filed with them and make selections for appointments.

The reports for and against the seating of the appointed Senators from Montana, Washington and Wyoming, were presented to the Senate to-day. It is expected that the debate will begin at once and that the Senate will hold daily sessions until a vote is reached. The result is still very much in doubt.

England and France having raised their ministers to the United States to the dignity of Ambassadors the new democratic representatives of the United States to those countries will, in accordance with a law enacted by the last Congress be Ambassadors, instead of ministers plenipotentiary, as heretofore. This will, of course, add no honor to our ministers in the eyes of Americans, but every one at all familiar with the customs and usages of European capitals knows that it will add much to their prestige abroad.

Secretary Hoke Smith's first land decision was against the Southern Pacific Railroad's right to a large tract of land which it has claimed and kept from being opened to settlement. This decision not only opens this land to settlement, but it is a refutation of the silly republican charge that it was corporation influences which put Secretary Smith into the cabinet.

How the World's Fair Will Help the South.

Manufacturer's Record

This Columbian year is a season of great opportunities from which the South must reap advantage in many ways, and the exceedingly favorable turn which Southern affairs have taken during the past three or four months adds greatly to the value and importance of the opportunities. The World's Fair, of course, is the event of the year upon which the attention of the world is fixed, and propitious conditions will bring to Chicago in mid-summer and early fall such a congregation of sightseers as never before has been assembled in any city. Naturally Chicago and its tributary territory will enjoy the concentrated efforts of this mighty gathering of people, and there can be no doubt that the direct benefits will more than equal the millions of dollars that have been and will be expended in the creation and maintenance of this greatest of all expositions. But it is not reasonable to expect that such a volume of energy will expend all its force at Chicago, or that its effects will be confined to the West and Northwest. Unobtrusively its influence will be felt to the farthermost limits of the country. Already, even while the opening of the exposition is still several months distant, its quickening influence is felt in many lines of business. Nearly every branch of industry is receiving more or less of an impetus from the approach of this great event.

The South will be benefited by the World's Fair in many ways. The exhibits of nine Southern States that will have buildings of their own upon the exposition grounds will create an impression in the minds of the visitors which the unrepresented States will have cause to regret. It is a great misfortune that every Southern State has not made provision for its own building and collection exhibit, and particularly is it regretable that States of such great resources as Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina will have no suitable representation.

The failure of these States to avail themselves of this great opportunity makes it more incumbent upon them to reach out for the indirect benefits of the exposition. The World's Fair not only will bring to this country thousands of sightseers from other lands, but also it will set in motion a large proportion of our population. Very many of those who visit Chicago whether they come from other parts of this country or from abroad, will not end their travels at the chief objective point, but will continue their journeyings into the North west, throughout the East and West and into the South. As the section of this country embracing the greatest undeveloped resources, as a region of rare picturesque beauty and historical interest, and as the scene of the most remarkable industrial development this country has ever known, the South will receive a large share of attention from those who will extend their travels from the World's Fair for pleasure, information or business.

This incidental opportunity is of great importance to the South, and it is to be hoped that its value will be fully appreciated by the people of the South, particularly in those States which will have no direct representation at Chicago. We hope that many parties will be made up in Chicago for the purpose of visiting the South at the close of the exposition, when very much of what is most interesting in this section can be seen under favorable conditions. This is a matter to be kept well in mind by intending visitors to Chicago and also by the people of the South.

Cleveland's Way.

Washington Special to Atlanta Constitution.]

President Cleveland has a way of making appointments that is peculiarly his own. If he thinks a man is fit for a position he does not seem to care whether the man is an applicant or whether he has any endorsements. He simply picks out the man and tenders him the place.

This was amply demonstrated in his selection of ex-Senator Eustis as minister to France.

Mr. Eustis had not the faintest idea that he would receive the appointment until Saturday morning. He had desired to be Secretary of State, though he made no application for it. When Mr. Gresham was appointed the Lousianian abandoned all political ambitions. He neither applied for anything nor did he expect anything. On last Friday evening he received a note from the President asking him to call at the White House on Saturday. Mr. Eustis did so. He and the President sat in the latter's private office and discussed general subjects for an hour. Nothing had been mentioned about appointments when Mr. Eustis arose to retire. As he did so the President twisted his chair around and glanced out of the window overlooking the Potomac. His back was turned to the ex-Senator. He puffed his cigar several times in silence and then, with his back still turned to the ex-Senator, exclaimed:

"Eustis, I want you to go as minister to France." Then turning about and facing the ex-Senator, "I think you are the very man for that place and I want you to tell me now that you will accept. I want to send your nomination in on Monday."

The ex-Senator was very much surprised at the tender coming in this way and responded:

"I will do so with pleasure, Mr. President. That is a position that especially plenses me."

"That is settled," responded the President, as he rose to shake the ex-Senator's hand and bade him good day.

The 3 Cs Railroad to be Sold.

Charleston News and Courier.]

In pursuance of a decree obtained from the United States Circuit Court by the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, and the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Charleston, Cincinatti & Chicago Railroad will be sold at the United States custom house in this city on the 2nd day of May, proximo. The road has interests in this State, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, all of which will be disposed of on the same day. It is understood that the most probable purchaser of the road is the Finance Company, of Pennsylvania.

The gentleman composing this corporation, it is said, propose to buy the line as it now stands and then complete it as it was originally projected, making it a direct line by the shortest route across the mountains to the West. They assert that they have in sight the money necessary for the completion of this great railway project.

No one will question the fact that the Charleston, Cincinati & Chicago road in its present shape is a property of very little value to anyone. As matters now stand the road extends from Camden, in this State, to Marion, North Carolina. Then, after a gap of many miles, about forty miles of the road has been constructed in Tennessee and Kentucky. The main branch of the road, as it is now completed, is that which runs from Marion to Camden.

This line runs through a territory in which it comes in direct competition with another about every twenty miles, and consequently, unless it is still further extended, can scarcely hope ever to build up a paying business. Should the road be built across the mountains and thereby be developed into what it was originally projected to be an air-line between Charleston and Chicago, its future would probable be a most brilliant one. It would be a gigantic undertaking, but the result would doubtless justify an enormous outlay of time and money. The road would then be made a medium for handling the bulk of the direct trade for Europe, which must inevitable soon set towards the South Atlantic seaboard.

Gresham a Democrat.

Washington Cor.]

The question has often been asked since the installation of the present administration if Judge Gresham had really become a Democrat was simply a discontented Republican serving the present administration because of his personal belief in the patriotism and honesty of President Cleveland. To-day Senator Vest, of Missouri called on the Secretary of State. Gresham and Vest are old and very warm personal friends. They had not met before since the day before the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, when Senator Vest in passing through Chicago called upon Gresham and lunched with him. To-day, when the Missouri Senator called at the State Department to see Mr. Gresham, the Secretary grasped his hand warmly and said:

"Vest, when we last met at Chicago before the meeting of the National Convention, you little thought that when we next met I would be a Democratic Cabinet officer at Washington."

"That is so," said Vest. "I always knew that your associations were Democratic, that you thought like a Democrat and talked like a Democrat. I did not think you would be in so soon, but I am glad to see you."

"Well, Vest," said he, "here I am, and by——I am the best Democrat in Washington."

This declaration it is to be presumed settles Mr. Gresham's status. He reinforced the declaration a little later when Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia called upon him. Wilson and Gresham had never met before the brilliant West Virginian was introduced by Mr. Gresham's private Secretary. Judge Gresham said:

"Mr. Wilson, while I have never met you before, I sat within two or three feet of you when you delivered your speech at the National Convention on taking the chair. I agreed with every word you said then I am perhaps ready to go a little further now."

If Judge Gresham believed every word that Mr. Wilson said in his splendid speech on taking the chair at the National Convention it is entirely safe to say that he is a Democrat good enough to serve as Secretary of State in a Democratic administration.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

GENERAL NEWS.

A tremendously destructive phenomenon has occurred in the department of Cauca, in the Republic of Columbia. The volcano of the Sotara has been unusually active, and the people of that region are greatly excited by the rumbling on the earth, and the extraordinary violence of the volcanic eruption. Suddenly while the volcano was belching forth flame and smoke to a great height, the earth began to shake as if a most violent convulsion was in progress, and the mountain ridge called Cruz Lama suddenly sank along its entire extension. The inhabitants in the vicinity who had a chance to escape, fled in terror from the scene, and not too soon, as the sunken ridge dammed up three rivers and added devastation to the terrors of the earthquake and volcano. There are twelve persons known to have perished, and many cattle destroyed, and destruction is feared, as the rivers whose channels have been obstructed are rising rapidly. Great suffering prevails in Cauca, usually the most flourishing department in Columbia, and many people are starving owing to the failure of crops, and this new and unexpected calamity has added greatly to the general wretchedness.

The Railway Ammonia Motor company gave an exhibition of its system of running street cars in New York a few days ago. The Motor this company uses was invented by P. J. McMahan, formerly a chief engineer in the navy.

The cars run by ammonia motors look very much like ordinary street cars, except that they stand somewhat higher from the ground, being reached by two steps, and have what looks like a long box attached to the bottom, running from platform to platform. The wheels on each side are connected by a bar, like those on a steam locomotive, and by another bar with a piston, which is hidden from view.

The plant charging the cars is simple. The ammonia is first evaporated, and after the water has thus been removed from it, it is pass through a coil of of pipes, over which cold water is sprayed. It is thus reduced to a liquid called anhydrous ammonia, which is collected in a big tank, from which it is drawn into a smaller tank on the car. This car tank is surrounded with an outer box containing hot water.

To generate the power the anhydrous ammonia is heated to about eighty degrees, and as the liquid will boil in the air at thirty-eight and a half degrees below zero, the heat develops a pressure of 150 pounds. The pressure works a piston in the same way as steam. Enough ammonia can be stored on an ordinary car to run it for seventy miles over an average road. When one charge is exhausted another can be put in very quickly. The cost of running a car is one cent a mile.

The excursion of North Carolina teachers and their friends to Chicago is to be in July instead of in August. This change of date is made at the request of many of the teachers, who wish to attend the world's educational congress. So the date of departure will be in July 20th instead of August 14th.

Bladen Court.

Robesonian.]

We spent last Monday in Elizabethtown in attendance upon Bladen County Superior Court. The devastating fire which visited that historic old town some time ago destroyed the court house and most of the court records. All were lost except those in the Register's office and they were in bad condition. There were some cases where the parties could agree upon the pleading and they are for trial. Judge Whitaker was sending persons to jail for cost, as he did here.

Owing to a report which had gained credence here that court would not open till Tuesday, none of our bar were present; nor were there any other visiting lawyers, so far as we saw, except Messrs. Lewis & Schulken and Burkhead from Columbus, and Mr. Geo. M. Rose, of Fayetteville. We heard of the reported change of day after we had made our arrangements to go on Monday, but as it is not convenient for us to be away on Tuesday (the day we print the *Robesonian*), we naturally expected to find a crowd (from sheer force of habit) and we were not mistaken. The change of day was made, but it did not apply to this term of the court. Sheriff Clark informed us that the report was pretty well circulated in that county and that he had a good deal of trouble in counteracting it.

While the above is a special case, applying only to the county of Bladen, on account of the difficulty of reaching there, we think it is a move in the right direction and ought to be followed by many other counties. Take the counties of Cumberland and Robeson, for example: Some of the citizens live as far as thirty-five or forty miles from the county seat, and these are obliged to travel on Sunday, however averse they may be to so doing. If the day was changed to Tuesday, all of that could be obviated; and, as there is rarely any court on Saturday, that day, or a portion of it, could be utilized. What say the strict-construction Sabbatarians?

Last Monday was our first visit to Bladen court for six or seven years. Prior to that time we attended regularly, and our semi annual visits were rewarded by a good circulation in the county, much of which, however, ceased with our visits.

Strongly Endorsed.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's PILLS cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

"For a long time I suffered with stomach and liver troubles, and could find no relief until I began to use Ayer's Pills. I took them regularly for a few months, and my health was completely restored."—D. W. Baine, New Berne, N. C.

There is no reason why children should be allowed to suffer from loathsome scrofulous sores and glandular swellings when such a pleasant, effective, and economical medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be procured of the nearest druggist. Be sure you get Ayer's.

S.S.S. CURES MALARIAL POISON

Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so promptly, or so safely as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fall, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then decided to try S.S.S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever.
J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Making Both Ends Meet.

This is the difficult task in life with many of us who are older and less agile than the young gentleman shown in the picture.

The stocking of a pantry is an expensive pleasure at best; but we reduce the tariff to a minimum by selling "Perfection" Flour at $5.25 per barrel, and other fine fancy and staple Groceries equally low. New Crop Cuba Molasses, and little Shafer Hams—a big "run" on both.

"Daisy" brand of Sugar Cured Canned Corn at 15 cents beats the world. Very tender and very sweet, equal to 20c. goods.

Prompt city deliveries free.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1893.

Jenney's NEW YORK

We cordially invite the public to see the well selected stock of Choice Groceries, Fine Candies, Crackers and Cakes that we offer, and while we make a specialty of high grade or standard goods we also meet competition and do sell as cheap as any one, everything being equal.

We hold ourselves in readiness to serve you with what our market affords well and promptly.

FRESH GOODS constantly received and too numerous to particularize.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

WALTER WATSON.

SEND FOR PRICES.

BOY DIXIE PLOWS,	Sash, Doors, Blinds.	Lime, Hair, Cement.	GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS,
STONEWALL PLOWS,			SAMPSON UPRIGHT STOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON PLOWS,			STEEL SHAPES—ALL KINDS,
PLOW LINES,			PLOW LINE ROPE,
TRACE CHAINS,			HAMES,
BACK BANDS,			SINGLE TREES,
CLIVIS IRONS,			PLOW BOLTS,
SPADES,			SHOVELS,
FORKS,			RAKES,
HOES,			MATTOX,
BUSH HOOKS,			BRIER HOOKS.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.

Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.

Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

USE POND'S EXTRACT

Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

PILES.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

NEW PRAYER BOOKS

ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.

"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION

JUST RECEIVED.

We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

2—23—tf

At King Bro.'s you will find only NEW SEEDS. No old stock.

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated

Thos. Bennett Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S)

and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

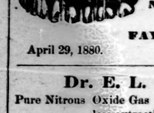
☞ Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE, Agent.

3—16—93 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS.

Northeast Corner Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney at Law.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office in Sheriff's building.

10—6, 92—6m

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

King Bro.'s sell Trusses of the latest paterns.

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I. McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 30, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOTERS ATTEND.
SOUTHERN A. & S. AGENCY—Wanted.
MCDUFFIE'S NEW SODA FOUNTAIN, &c.
W. C. HOUSTON, JR.—Annual Meeting.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Tenney's Candies, &c.
H. I. MCDUFFIE—Ladies, Insure your Lives.

The Editor is absent from the city.

The marriage of Miss Eugene Gray, of Greensboro, to Mr. George C. Heck, of Raleigh, is announced to take place on April 5th.

To Preach Sunday.

Rev. Jos. H. Hiden. of Richmond, Va., will preach in the First Baptist Church Sunday morning and night. All are invited to attend these services.

Good News from Lumberton.

It is said a bank, an opera house and a railroad, are three things that will probably be added to the improvements of Lumberton during the year 1893.

Shameful Desecration.

The usual desecration in our Cemetaries, has again commenced. The flowers on the graves of loved ones are taken off and carried away. Can anything be done by our authorities to prevent this?

Death of Mrs. Hector McNeill.

The death of Mrs. McNeill occurred at her home in Rockfish last Friday, in the 64th year of her age. In the death of this estimable lady nine children, and their father surviving, are bereaft of a loving and devoted mother.

New Quarters.

The new offices of the Southern Express Co. in this city, on Donaldson street opposite the Hotel LaFayette, are roomy and admirably appointed, pleasing and gratifying to the efficient and courteous agent, Mr. E. E. Howell.

Death of Mr. T. J. Johnson.

Mr. Thomas Jefferson Johnson died at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Atkinson on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. Johnson was in his 81st year and had been a sufferer for some time. He will be deeply mourned by all who knew him.

Death of Mr. Davis.

Mr. John Davis, a member of the Baptist church here, died at his home on Haymount Sunday afternoon. Mr. Davis was 61 years of age. He was highly respected by the community and was a business man of strict integrity.

The New Charter Adopted.

The election Tuesday was a quiet one, the result being a foregone conclusion. The Charter was ratified by a vote of 371 to 11 against. The election in May for Mayor and Aldermen promises to be a very lively one.

Services at the Baptist Church.

Rev. Hight C. Moore, of Morehead City, preached both morning and night at the First Baptist Church on last Sunday. Both sermons showed thought and research, and were well delivered. Mr. Moore is quite a young man and is destined to rank high as a minister.

Railroad Trainmen Organization.

The Railroad Trainmen of this city organized themselves into a society last week, and elected the following officers: Charlie Wooten, Master; Murdock Fairly, Ass't Master; B. T. Jones Secretary; W. C. Donald, Treasurer; James Rush, O. and I. Guardian; E. T. Barker, Chaplain.

An Injustice.

Last Tuesday Mr. Hair, of Flea Hill, marketed some cattle here and there was a heifer that chanced to break its tether and strayed off some distance before it was caught.

There is a fine imposed upon owners of cattle running at large, and in this instance was demanded of Mr. Hair. Considering the circumstances was it not unmerited?

An Outrage.

We observe that tresspass is made upon the parterre of beautiful flowers in front of Mr. F. W. Thornton's residence. For several nights the hyacinths have been cut and removed; many were pulled up by the roots together with the bloom.

This little garden spot is cultivated at the expense of one of our citizens, and such supreme disregard for another's care is outrageous The tresspassers if apprehended would doubtless get their deserts.

Died.

Major William Huske died at 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday in the 73d year of his age. A life long resident of Fayetteville, he has always been loved, respected and trusted.

Since boyhood a member of the Episcopal Church, and for many years a vestryman of St. John's Parish.

He was Teller of the Branch Bank of North Carolina at this place before the war, and Major of the Independent Company.

When the health of the late W. G. Broadfoot gave away, Mr. Huske succeeded him as Cashier of the Fayetteville National Bank, a position which he held until his health failed some years ago.

Gen. Jno. L. McLaurin, F. M. Emanuel, Esq., and D. L. Breeden, South Carolinians, passed through the city Tuesday en route for Washington.

"Fred" Bryan in Chicago.

The reporter's next call, says the *Inter-Ocean* was on Mr. F. C. Bryan, the pleasant young North Carolinian, who has charge of the interest of the Norfolk & Western. Mr. Bryan would be a decided surprise to those Northerners who say a Southerner don't know what hustling means. He hustles and he gets what he's after, too.

The reporter has been asked several times who Mr. Bryan was and where he came from; so, with the help of a friend, he proceeded to look up his record.

When quite a boy Mr. Bryan who by the way is scarcely more than a boy now, being not yet thirty, though he looks much older, started in the railroad business with the Atlantic & North Carolina, at New Bern, N. C., as delivery clerk. He rose rapidly, but soon went to the Seaboard Air Line, whose headquarters are at Norfolk. He was General Freight and Passenger Agent of that line when he left them to go to the Norfolk and Western, with which road he has been but a short time.

How well his services are appreciated by his road is shown by the fact that he has been made General Western Freight Agent at this early day, and we predict for him a brilliant future. He is making himself felt in Chicago already.

At the Opera House Tuesday Night April 4th.

The Laurinburg Dramatic Company will give a performance in the Opera House Tuesday night April 4th. They will play "Running to Waste," which has met with great success, both in Laurinburg and Rockingham. The Laurinburg *Exchange* says:

"We are pleased to hear that this company of young people are overwhelmed with pressing invitations to play, from all directions. Bennettsville, Maxton, Cheraw and other towns are urging them to come. They have decided, however, to play in Fayetteville on Tuesday April 4th, and if the Fayetteville people will do themselves justice they will turn out in large numbers to see, "Running to Waste." We have seen worse entertainments in crack theatres at double the price."

Says the Rockingham *Rocket*: "An amateur troupe, composed of a number of Laurinburg's most cultured young people and chaperoned by Mr. T. J. John, of John's Station, played this delightful little comedy to a small, but intelligent audience of our people at the academy Hall last Wednesday night. We have never seen a better amateur performance. Every character was well executed, and Miss Stewart, in Becky, by her grace, vivacity and beauty, enslaved the audience from the commencement. Mr. John Cook, as Taddy, was a brilliant success. The performance was concluded by a laughable farce, in which Mr. Bob Pollard crowned himself with glory."

Death of Mr. Glover.

We record with regret the death of an aged and venerable citizen in the person of Mr. Edwin Glover, who died at his residence on Russell Street, on Thursday morning last. Mr. Glover resided in this city for 50 years. He was a native of Norwalk, Conn., and came here, if we remember rightly, in 1842. Ever since, with the exception of about two years spent in Charlotte, he has lived among us, and was one with us in interests and feeling. He was noted for strict attention to business, fidelity to his patrons and gentleness of manner.

He was buried from St. John's Church, of which he was one of the oldest members, on Friday morning last, by Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Rector, assisted by Dr. Huske, and after an honorable life rests in his grave.

Wreck on the Atlantic Coast Line.

Friday morning about 3 o'clock the fast passenger train going south from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., ran into two box cars which were on the main line between Moore and Rowan streets, completely demolishing them. The engine was badly wrecked and the engineer terribly but not dangerously scalded. The passengers were considerably shaken up and very much startled but none were injured. It was very fortunate that the train was not going fast, (it was slowing up for the crossing one hundred yards away) or there would have been a very serious wreck.

Mr. Welsh's House Destroyed by Fire.

About 3 o'clock Saturday morning Yard Conductor Roberts, of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, discovered fire in the residence of Mr. J. W. Welsh, on Mumford street, and immediately gave the alarm, and then aroused the inmates just in time as the fire was burning fiercely and leaping up the stair case; luckily no accident occurred. The house, with part of the furniture, was entirely consumed. The fire originated from plastering falling on the lamp in the hall causing an explosion. The house was insured for $1500; the furniture for $100.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

Mr. Asbury Bethea, son of Mr. P. Y. Bethea, one of the prominent citizens of Marion county, S. C., passed through here Tuesday night on his way to the Pasteur Institute, New York. Mr. Bethea was bitten by a dog last Thursday, and only discovered Tuesday morning that the dog was rabid. To trust that no serious consequences will ensue.

People and their Movements.

Editor Blount of Wilson was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. D. H. Bell, of Johnston City, Ga., is in the city.

Dr. Highsmith, we regret to learn, has been quite sick.

Mr. Imbrey, of New York, is visiting Dr. Haigh on Haymount.

Mr. Malcolm Faulk, who recently suffered a stroke of paralysis, is improving.

Mr. Allen Lee, formerly with Messrs. Harper and Hood at Dunn, has accepted a position with King Bros.

Mr. W. J. Crorswell and wife, of Wilmington, were here last week visiting the family of Mr. J. J. Crorswell.

Mr. Archie McDuffie is at home from New York, where he is attending the college of Physicians and Surgeons.

Mrs. Mary J. Pemberton, after spending the winter visiting relatives and friends at the North, has returned home.

We are glad to learn that Mr. N. H. Smith has been made General Manager of a large canning factory in Macon Georgia.

Mr. W. C. McDuffie and Messrs. King Bros. have placed new Soda Fountains in their stores, which add much to their attraction.

Mr. Goelet Myrover has accepted a position with "The Florida News," Jacksonville, Fla., and will leave for that city in a few days.

The Graded School.

MR. EDITOR:—I herewith submit to the public additional testimony showing the pecuniary value as well as the great moral and social value of Free Graded Schools to a community.

Respectfully,
W. N. TILLINGHAST.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1893.

Mr. A. S. Huske,

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of recent date relative to school tax in this city, I have to say that from my own observation and from conversations with various men conversant with public opinion, there is not now much opposition to the Graded School tax, and if put to a vote to-day would be endorsed more than at the beginning, as a good many who were at first opposed to it have since changed their minds and would now favor it. Of course there is opposition to it now, confined mostly to the larger real estate owners, who do not patronize the school, and hence dislike to pay the tax, still they would not even now head any opposition to it, for they would render themselves very unpopular to the mass of the citizens. The fact that a part of this tax goes to support negro schools is generally felt to be the most objectionable feature, but there being no way to avoid the difficulty it is submitted to for the benefit accruing to the white children. Our special tax is 20 cts. on the hundred dollars worth, and 66⅔ on poll. This of course is added to the regular State tax for Common Schools.

Beyond doubt our good school system has attracted numbers of people here as residents from the surrounding country, and also from other towns and villages. They move in to send their children to school, as they say, at somebody else's expense. They make permanent citizens, and as a rule good ones; for a man who is not a good citizen rarely would care to take trouble to educate his children. Conversation with several of our retail grocerymen convinces me that they feel the good effects—how much it pays financially directly traceable to this influx, is hard to calculate, but the most thoughtful ones who have given the subject thought, seem to think it pays purely as a financial venture—leaving out any intimate good to society at large by virtue of educated instead of ignorant citizens.

There is another feature of good where you would not look for it financially speaking—we have three cotton factories here now and others in sight in the near future. It has been remarked by all the superintendents that they have been able to get here an abundance of the very best class of operatives, far superior to any usually employed either north or south, these superintents came from other places and hence have had the experience. Investigation has shown that the operatives from other mills in the State—the best of them—as well as good people with families from the country come here to work in factories in preference to other cotton mills purely because they can get advantage of our Graded School for their children—working themselves and sometimes the older children—while sending the younger ones to school.

The largest element in the success of a cotton factory is the ability to get plenty intelligent help, and this fact will have its weight in influencing the building of more cotton mills, and every mill means so much added to the business of the town.

On the whole I would say our people are satisfied, and that the business men would consider it a profitable investment, regardless of any other consideration. My own views are substantially the same, practically—on theory I disapprove of the whole system of public taxation for schools—but from a business point and patriotism I submit to pay my tax cheerfully, and have always voted for the tax, and will continue to do so. Any special facts you want I will be glad to get up for you.

Yours Truly.
V. C. ROYSTER.

WINSTON, N. C., March 27, 1893.

W. N. Tillinghast, Esq:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 25th inst. to hand, and in reply will say that our Graded Schools are a great success. The city expended $30,000 in the erection of buildings in the Western portion of the corporation, but the schools grew to be so popular and crowded that buildings were erected in the northern portion of the city costing $12,000 or $16,000. No one here, I take it, will question the fact, from a purely material and financial standpoint, that they are the best investments that the city has ever made.

Yours truly,
R. B. KERNER,
Mayor of Winston, N. C.

The Graded School.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read the two communications in your last issue on the subject of taxing the citizens of Cross Creek township for the support of the Graded School, and they do not convince me of the propriety of it. I think it right that the people of the State should be taxed for "common schools" and if sixteen cents on $100 is not enough it should be increased to twenty cents. As to the support of other schools, I think a special tax of ½ of one per cent. on $100 is uncalled for as much as if it was for the support of hotels.

Besides, the part of the proposed tax which the white graded school would receive, will only take the place of present voluntary contributions, and money now received from the patrons of the school which will cease to a great extent as soon as the tax is voted—indeed, one of the patrons of the school who is in favor of the tax tells me that he will only have three or four dollars tax to pay, while he now pays twenty-five or thirty dollars tuition.

We have had most excellent schools in Fayetteville. The Rev. Mr. Pell, Wm. K. Blake, Esq., the Misses Hooper and Mrs. Kate McNeill kept the Fayetteville Female High School admirably, and it is to be regretted that the same building is not now used for a female school. The boys school in the Donaldson Academy buildings under the superintendence of Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. Jesse R. McLean, Maj. Banks, T. J. Robinson, Esq., and Capt. Rankin was equal to any in the State. There is a prospect of a military school being established in the Female High School building which will of course take a good many of the older boys from the Graded School, and if some enterprising ladies or gentlemen will open a female school it will lessen the number of girls in the Graded School.

Then, with the public school fund, a moderate charge for tuition for those who could pay, and with voluntary contributions, the trustees will be able to carry on the Graded School successfully, and the patrons of all the schools will have the satisfaction of paying for the tuition of their children, instead of relying upon the taxing of their neighbors.

Our people are sufficiently taxed and are without hope of taxes being reduced in the near future. If this tax is imposed upon us, it will be a burden which cannot be removed, but will continue for many years.

TAX PAYER.

Sportsman's Paradise.

Raleigh Cor. of Wil. Messenger.]

To-day the first car loaded with this State's exhibits left for the World's Fair. Five other cars will follow, the last leaving by April 7th. It must be borne in mind that these contain compact exhibits, including small, but beautifully prepared specimens of the building stores and woods. There will be a large exhibit of North Carolina trees, but this last at the private expense of George Vanderbilt. The fish and game exhibits were packed to-day. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Herbert H. Brimley, the taxidermist, your correspondent is able to give a list of the specimens, which will serve to show how true is the statement that North Carolina is a sportsman's paradise. Here are the fowl: Canada goose, snow goose, brant, canvasback duck, red-head, mallard, black duck, green winged teal, hybid black and mallard (very rare,) blue winged teal, baldpate, blackhead dipper, ruddy duck, paddy, old squaw, spritgail, wood duck, hooded neorganser, redbreasted neorganser, sheldrake, golden eye, south-southerly great blue heron little blue heron green heron, night heron, white heron, bittern yellow shanks, greater yellow shanks, English snipe, willet, turnstone, cormorant, blackteru, kingfisher, plover and curlew. Of animals there are black bear, wildcat, polecat, mink, otter, beaver and muskrat. There is a fine specimen of the seal. Of the fishes there are sturgeon (9 feet), tarpon or king shad (150 pounds), rock (40 pounds), red drum (35 pounds), cero, spanish mackeral, bonito, crevalle, pompano, thread fish, scabbard fish, albicore, black drum, gray trout, speckled trout, porgie, sheep-head, sea bream, pin fish, hog fish, croaker, spot, blackwill, black fish, red-throat, leather-eared pearch, yellow pearch, flounder, herring, shad, dolphin, whiting, wall eyed pike, fresh water gar, green gar, (the bones of this fish are also green,) grindle, carp, gray snapper, sailor's choice, black bass, blue fish, king fish, moon fish, jumping mullet, cabro, menhaden, white pearch, rabbit fish, redhorse, trunk fish and toad fish.

The Great Manchester Cotton Strike Settled.

An agreement has been reached by which the great cotton strike has ended. The Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners met Friday afternoon to discuss the terms for the settlement of the strike. The operatives were willing to accept the reduction of two and a half per cent in wages, but some of the masters insisted upon five per cent reduction. It was the refusal of the spinners to accept this reduction that precipitated the strike, which resulted in the stoppage of between fourteen million and fifteen million spindles. Many diverse opinions as to the proper method of settling the trouble were advanced and argued pro and con. The representatives of the spinners held out sturdily against any proposal of carrying with it a reduction larger than the one they had offered to accept. Both sides were determined to secure the best possible terms for themselves, and in consequence the meeting was a protracted one, for twelve hours, with no intermission for food. Various aspects of the case and several questions involved were discussed in all their bearings; finally, it was agreed that the spinners should accept a reduction of seven pence in a pound in their wages. The masters agreed to again start their spindles which was done Monday, and thus has ended one of the longest fights ever known in the cotton trade.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE she can refer you to many of its friends.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

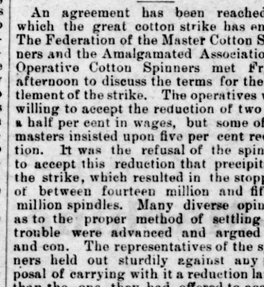
At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

From Bad to Worse

A Complication of Diseases

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Strength Just in Time.



Mr. Isaac Aber
Of Vienna, N. J.

"I gladly testify to the following facts: I have been a very great sufferer for the last five years with troubles of the **Lungs and kidneys** and the worst stage of

Dyspepsia.

I could scarcely eat anything because of the intense pain in my stomach. I was also at one time covered with **salt rheum**, and my cough weakened me so that I could scarcely walk. I had several attacks of bleeding at the lungs, My breath became so short that I was unable to work and was obliged to give up my business, which is that of a mason. I could not even walk about much. So I kept going from bad to worse. I then had an attack of the shingles, which, with all my other complaints, confined me to my room for three months and

Nearly Took Away My Life.

I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a good medicine, so I bought a bottle. When I had taken it, I found it had done me some good, so I continued till I had taken three bottles. I improved so rapidly that I could walk out of doors, and have steadily gained till I am at work again and use my hammer and trowel once more. The physicians told me five years ago that I would not live three years, and all the neighbors think it a very strange thing to see me at work again. It is the strength given me by Hood's Sarsaparilla which enables me to do it."
ISAAC ABER, Vienna, Warren County, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Billousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 25c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"The fact remains, and is incontrovertible, that the remedy this Company has placed on the market is the most valuable ever introduced for a number of ailments, and this in a great measure accounts for the fact that it is to be found in nearly every household in our bread domain. We would not keep house without a bottle of Pond's Extract."—*Peoria Call.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all others fail. It has a record of successes unequalled by any other medicine.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Do You Want a Public Office?

There are 180,000 offices within the gift of the new Administration, and now is the time for those seeking public employment to take proper steps to secure one of these lucrative positions. All who are interested should at once send for a copy of the United States Blue Book. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, 75 cents, post paid. Order now, address the Business Manager of the OBSERVER, Fayetteville, N. C.

DIED.

GLOVER—In this town, Thursday morning the 23rd inst., Mr. EDWIN GLOVER, in his 81st year, having been born in Norwark, Conn., March 11th, 1813.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	75
Hog Round.	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	10½	Flint—good,	3
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	1@2
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	11½	Green,	2
Shoulders,	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	10	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	7@9	Western,	9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'try,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	7@9
Rio,	20@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.20	Sweet—new,	80
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.50
EGGS	15	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	5½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new.	60	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	100	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65	Corn Whisky,	.175@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling	8¾
Middling	8½
Strict Low Middling	8½
Low Middling	8

Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 29 cents
Rosin steady at 85c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 28.
SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 31 cents per gallon.
TAR—Firm $1.00
ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 1.05 per bbl. for Strained and 1.10 cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ladies, Insure your Lives!

PROVIDE FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

Take a 15 or 20 year Policy. If you die your children will get the money, and if you live to the end of the period, you will get the money yourself. Every mother should insure her life for the benefit of her children.

JOINT LIFE POLICIES

To Husband and Wife may also be had, payable at the death of the first. Or,

JOINT LIFE POLICIES

To Business Partners, payable at the death of the first. For Rates, etc., call on or address
H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,
New York Life, Fayetteville, N. C.
3—30—93 1m

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure. It is quick and a positive cure.
2—16—93—2m

Voters Attend!

In conformity with the bill for the establishment of Graded Schools in Cross Creek Township, there will be a meeting of the voters of the district to nominate Trustees for said schools Monday evening, April 3rd, at 8 o'clock at the Market House. All persons interested, irrespective of opinion are requested to attend.
3—30—93 1t

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes —a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

Annual Meeting.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company at Hope Mills on Saturday, April 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
W. C. HOUSTON, JR., Pres't.
3—30—93 3t

At McDuffie's Drug Store you will find the finest line of Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the city.

WANTED,

OLD COINS and Agents to collect them. Send 10 cents for list, or 2 stamps for particulars,
SOUTHERN A. & S. AGENCY,
Columbia, S. C.
3—30—93 1t

FOR RENT,

That large and desirable Store-room, both as a good stand and convenient location, in the Thornton Block and lately occupied by Pemberton & Co. as a Book Store is offered for rent.

FOR SALE,

The undersigned has a REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, No. 2. and having no present use of it desires to sell. It is comparatively new, having been used very little, and in prime order. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to
B. G. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Fayetteville.
3—23—93 2t

KODAKS.

Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

NEW SPRING GOODS!

MR. W. F. LEAK

— OF THE FIRM OF ROSE & LEAK, —

has just returned from the northern cities with a full stock of attractive

SPRING GOODS.

These goods are very beautiful and embrace some of the most extreme novelties.

ROSE & LEAK are disposed to sell at

Very Close Figures

and still to maintain the low cash prices which have proven so popular with every one.

Space and time forbid the enumeration of

The Many Attractions

to be found at Rose & Leak's, so call and see for yourself. You will be obliged to be interested.

ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
3—23—93 2t

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

NEW SPRING - STYLES —IN— Millinery —AT— Miss M. H. SMITH'S.

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NORTHERN CITIES WITH COMPLETE STOCK AND LATEST STYLES.
3—23—93 tf

New Drinks this season at McDuffie's New Soda Fountain.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.
3—23—93

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,
JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 16, 1893.

PANSEYS.

The finest lot of PANSEYS we ever had. From pots 50 cts. per doz.; from seed-bed 25 cts. per doz. Choice Geraniums in variety 1.00 per doz.; and a full stock of Greenhouse Plants in fine condition. Hydranges; Roses; Sweet Olives; Lauristinus; Aeuba Japonica from pots Pines, Spruces, Arbourvitæs, Hedge-plants and Flowering Shrubs in abundance.

No excuse for sending off for plants.
2—16—93—2m

TRY

PETER HENDERSON'S

GARDEN SEEDS

This Season.

— AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED. —

Sold exclusively by

H. R. HORNE.

3—2—93 tf

At King Bro.'s Soda Fountain, that delicious and refreshing beverage, CCCO COLA is on draught.

$6,000 Cumberland Co. Bonds

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Address
Merchants & Farmers Nat. Bank,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
3—23 tf

STORE LOTS

FOR SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County made in the cause of J. D. Ballentine and others *vs.* parte, approved by His Honor Spier Whitaker, Judge, on March 18th, 1893, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on April 22nd, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., the vacant lot in S. E. corner of the Market Square, known as the "Lamb Store," recently occupied by A. H. Watson, and the warehouse lot adjoining and south of the Hinsdale drug store lot. all of which property is fully described in said order, and in the division of the Staiert or Arey property as of record doth appear.

Terms: Cash.

J. D. BALLENTINE, Commissioner.
CHARLES GLOVER, Auctioneer
N. W. RAY, Att'y.
March 20, 1893.

The Fundamental Principle of Life Assurance

is protection for the family. Unfortunately, however, the beneficiaries of life assurance are often deprived of the provision made for them, through the loss of the principal, by following bad advice regarding its investment.

Under the Tontine Installment Policy of

The Equitable Life

you are provided with an absolute safeguard against such misfortune, besides securing a much larger amount of insurance for the same amount of premiums paid in.

For facts and figures, address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas, Rock Hill, S. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

Indispensable in Every good Kitchen.

As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

3—16—93 4t

At King Bro.'s can be found everything kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE

DON'T FORGET THE OLD STAND!

Where you can always find a full line of **Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars,** CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Don't forget to take our price. Goods delivered free all over town.

Yours truly,
D. A McMILLAN.
3—9—93 tf

Marry Young and buy of KING BRO.'S.

INSURE WITH McNEILL & CO

Life and Fire Insurance.

Office, Room 5, Thornton Block,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nearly $75,000,000 of Capital Represented.

2—9—93

THE Confederate War Journal

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,

EDITED BY General Marcus J. Wright (Agent of the War Department for the Collection of CONFEDERATE RECORDS.) BEN LA BREE, Associate.

The first number will be issued April 1st Published by THE WAR JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Lexington, Ky., and 110 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It will be devoted exclusively to the HISTORY of the CONFEDERATE side of the late WAR BETWEEN the STATES, as the Vice President of the Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, chose to call this mightiest of modern conflicts and most gigantic of all struggles.

The WAR JOURNAL will be replete with Portraits and Engravings, made from Sketches made by a Corps of Artists, many of whom followed the fortunes of the Confederate Armies, and who justly rank among the Heroes of the War.

They give faithful and Authentic Sketches of places of note, of all Battles, Sieges, Charges Vessels of War, Naval Engagements, Portraits, Maps, Charts, etc. To the Confederate Veteran these scenes will recall memories of his life on the tented field or quarter deck, of many hard fought battles, of Marches, Bivouacs, Camp Fires, and the numerous scenes and incidents peculiar to the daily life of a soldier or sailor, while to his children and the present generation they convey the reality of war with a vividness which nothing else can convey.

The full history of the Confederacy has hitherto not been written; we have hits and hints, and outlines and colorings here and there, but of the real inner history, the mainspring the motive, the incident, of that vast uprising of the South, how little comparatively has been given to the world. The demanded history will be given in the

CONFEDERATE WAR JOURNAL.

The HISTORY, in the broad way in which it is planned, may take years and years, but each succeeding year will add ripeness and mellowness to the fruitage. The project will be backed by sufficient capital, and the SERVICES of WRITERS of AUTHORITY of all classes who were ACTORS in THE TERRIBLE DRAMA, from the General to the Drummer Boy, and the daughter and wife and mother at home, will add to the CONFEDERATES, story of the WAR. A vast Library of the Correspondence and Orders and Disposings of the Chiefs of the Confederacy will be thrown open to the public.

Chapters will be given from the most brilliant and authoritative writers. These writings will be profusely illustrated; not only the Army but the Navy of the South, which so largely helped to revolutionize the marine affairs of the nations, will be fully treated, and then

THE RUMORS OF THE WAR,

for despite all the grimness, every regiment had its wags, its ridiculous situations, its flood tide of fun, in whose presence the imaginative Charles O'Malley would seem a very grave individual. To the funny, and unspeakably ridiculous side of the conflict, volumes will be given.

All these are but hints of the wealth to be distributed through the issuance of the Illustrated "CONFEDERATE WAR JOURNAL," which will be within the reach of all. The subscription price will only be $1.00 per year. Published by

THE WAR JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
LEXINGTON, KY., and 110 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

Established 58 Years.

STOCK REPLETE

FROM WHICH TO SELECT

Most Desirable ARTICLES FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

Souvenier Spoons.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

TO THE "TRADE" ON

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-plated Ware

—AND—

Spectacles.

Warren Prior & Son, Jewelers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

2—9—93

WELL TIMBERED LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure by the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., at January Term, 1893, made in the cause of William G. LeDuc, Receiver of the People's National Bank *vs.* Jacob Giles and wife Carrie O. Giles, and others, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court, will expose to public sale a tract of well timbered and valuable land in Carver's Creek Township, Cumberland County, N. C., fully described in a mortgage deed executed by said Jacob Giles and wife to E. F. Moore, duly proved and registered in Cumberland County in Book B, No. 4, page 519 and containing 70 acres, and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line running S. 22 E. from the BD pine tree, as described in a deed from J. C. MacRae to Jacob Giles, registered in Book G, No. 3, page 126, April 9th, 1867—the said point being in said line 30 chains 5 links from said BD pine; then as said line S. 22 E. 20 chains to a corner, mentioned in said deed from J. C. MacRae to Jacob Giles; then N. 71 E. 24½ chains to the swamp; then N. 14 W. 17½ chains; then N. 6 E. 1½ chains; then direct to the beginning—containing about 70 acres and being a portion of the land conveyed in the above-mentioned deed from MacRae to Giles.

Place of sale: At the Market House in Fayetteville.

Time of sale: Saturday 8th April, 1893, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

R. P. BUXTON,
J. G SHAW,
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, N. C., 7th March, 1893—ts

The Great Dyspepsia remedy OTTERBURN LITHIA WATER—40 cents per gallon at King Bro.'s.

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

**

A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

COMPLETE MANHOOD
AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, &c.

Every Man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. If convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how light the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always *"First."*

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—92

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the **ODELL TYPE WRITER** with 78 characters, $15 for the **SINGLE CASE ODELL,** warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines simplicity with durability, speed, ease of operation, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is neat, substantial, nickel-plated, perfect, and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become an operator in two days. We offer **$1,000** to any operator who can eqaal the work of the **DOUBLE CASE ODELL.**

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, etc., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
358-464 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
1—5—93—3m

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS

SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
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His Fate Sealed.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Recorder Smyth, has rendered his decision on the application for a new trial by Carlyle W. Harris, convicted of murder in the first degree for having poisoned his wife, Mary Helen Nelson Potts, on the night of January 31, 1891.

Mr. Hummell said: "The decision is entirely unexpected to Mr. Howe and myself. It cannot be appealed from, as the power was discretionary with Judge Smyth. We will at once, however, make an appeal to the governor for pardon on the basis of the new evidence, which the recorder says is valueless and which we claim is valuable."

Mr. Moss went to the cell and found Harris reclining on a wooden seat. He looked up, after a pause said:

"Is it against us?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Does my mother know?"

Mr. Moss said yes, and that she had taken it well.

At that time he had not seen her. Harris did not weep or give any evidence of strong emotion. He said:

"I am glad to hear that my mother bears up so well. I know I am innocent, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that the people believe in my innocence."

Mr. Moss then told Harris of the intended appeal to the clemency of the governor.

The recorder begins his opinion by referring to the indictment, trial, conviction and sentence of Harris, and then reviews the proceedings on appeal; with the confirmation by the Appellate court, of the judgment entered in the court of general sessions.

Next he takes up the matter of the application for a new trial made by Harris on the ground of newly discovered evidence, and then proceeds to analize the affidavits presented in favor of the granting of the application and the counter—affidavits offered by the district attorney.

This analysis and consideration is most exhaustive.

The recorder concludes his opinion as follows: "A careful examination of all the facts and circumstances established upon the trial of the cause, as well as of the additional facts which have been presented upon this motion by way of newly discovered evidence, leads me to the conclusion that if the defendant had produced the so-called newly discovered evidence, or so much of such evidence as could be legally admitted on the trial, it would not have changed the verdict which was then rendered against him.

"The motion, therefore, must be denied."

When the warden of the Tombs learned of the adverse decision he at once ordered an extra watch to be kept over the murderer. Every effort will be made to prevent him from committing suicide.

Beet Sugar.

Wilmington Star.]

The growth of the beet sugar industry in this country has been rapid, although it is yet confined to a small area in the West and on the Pacific. The amount produced last year by the different factories is officially reported, as follows:

	Pounds.
North Beet Sugar Company, Norfolk, Neb.,	1,698,400
Oxnard Beet Company, Grand Island, Neb.,	2,110,100
Utah Beet Sugar Company, Lehi, Utah,	1,473,500
Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company, Chino, Cal.,	7,903,541
Alameda Beet Sugar Company, Alvarado, Cal.,	2,506,860
Western Beet Sugar Company, Watsonville, Cal.,	11,390,921
Total for 1892,	27,083,322
Previous season's production,	12,004,838
Increase of 1892 over 1891,	15,078,484

Out of the 27,083,322 pounds produced California produced 21,801,322 pounds, which shows how the industry has progressed in that State. Nebraska comes next, although far behind, with 3,808,500 pounds, Utah following with 1,473,500 pounds. The industry is on the increase in both California and Nebraska, where saw mills are being erected. No attempt has been made at it in any of the other States, although it is reported that a mill will be erected this spring near Roanoke, we think, in Virginia. The sugar beet would do well almost anywhere in the South on good land, and if our farmers would engage in the growing of beets to an extent to justify the erection of a mill it would not be long before men would be found to do that. The first step necessary to this is the assurance of a supply of beets after the mill is built. The farmers of California and of Nebraska have found the beets the most profitable crop they can raise, and so, we believe, would Southern farmers find them.

England's Banking Center.

Brooklyn Eagle.)

Threadneedle street is a corruption of Thridenal street, meaning the third street from "Chepesyde" to the great thoroughfare from London bridge to "Bushop Gate" (consisting of New Fyshe streate and Bushop Gate streate. Anglo Saxon, thridda, third). Another etymology is Thrig needle street), from the three needles which the Needle Makers' company bore in their arms. It begins at the Mansion house, and therefore the Bank of England stands in it. The directors of the Bank of England were called "The Old Lady in Threadneedle Street" by Wm. Cobbett, because, like Mrs. Partington, they tried with their broom to keep back the Atlantic waves of national progress. After giving the foregoing, Brewer notes the following extract from Dickens' "Dr. Marigold:" "A silver curl paper that I myself took off the shining locks of the ever beautiful old lady of Threadneedle street" (a bank note).

The Bird of Wisdom.

An owl sat up in a hickory tree,
And said in an impudent manner to me,
"Ter-hoot! ter-hoot! ter-hoot!"

I asked her, politely, "You lovely old bird,
"Have you of the 'Golden Discovery' heard?"
She ruffled her feathers and spoke but a word—
That dreary, monotonous "Whoo!"

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a *warranted* lung, liver and blood remedy, a powerful tonic and alterative, and a reliable vitalizer for weak persons; a panacea for scrofula, hip-joint diseases, fever-sores, swellings and tumors; contains no alcohol, and is a medicine without a peer. There is no risk in buying a *guaranteed* article. Your money back if it don't benefit or cure.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

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They are invaluable to anyone who drives. Can be attached to any shaft vehicle in ten minutes and render a smashup from runaway teams unlikely.

The prices for these attachments range, according to finish, from 60c. to $1.50.

The following speaks eloquently in favor of the device:

This is to certify that I have the Robbins Hold-Backs and would not be without it for any consideration, as I had a practical illustration of its benefit yesterday in a runaway—it saved my buggy from total wreck and my horse from injury.

W. C. McDUFFIE, M. D

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 9, 1892.

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WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect March 19th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	10:35 a. m
Arrive Madison,	11:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 77, Daily.	No. 15, Daily.	No. 41, Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 35, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	12 30	5 05	11 20	6 15	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
					P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	1 15	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	8 34	3 25	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence	10 25	10 40	6 05	.....	8 30

	No. 47 Daily.				
	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 48	.....	7 58	.....
Leave Goldsboro.	3 20	7 35	.....	8 43	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 47	.....	9 55	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 15	.....	11 35	.....
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 66	No. 74, Daily.	No. 40, Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 36, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	9 20	7 30	.....	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	11 48	9 34	.....	.....	9 50
Leave Selma.....	1 14	.....	.....	.....	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	1 58	11 30	.....	.....	12 50

	No. 48 Daily.				
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilmington.	9 30	.....	8 00	4 00	.....
Leave Magnolia	11 10	.....	9 30	5 40	.....
Leave Goldsboro	12 2	.....	10 33	6 59	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	.....	11 15	7 48	.....

	No. 14 Daily.					
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	1 56	11 30	7 48	.....	
Ar Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20	.....	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lv Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20	.....	
Arrive Weldon...	3 05	3 45	1 01	9 30	.....	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 5:15 P M, Halifax 5:35 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 6:23 P M. Greenville 7:58 P M., Kinston 9:00 P M. Returning leave Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 6:35 P. M., Parmele 7:40 P. M., arrives Washington 9:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leave Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:10 P M, Sunday 2:50 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:50 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriv ng Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:00 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 9:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11 30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 2:30 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41 40 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
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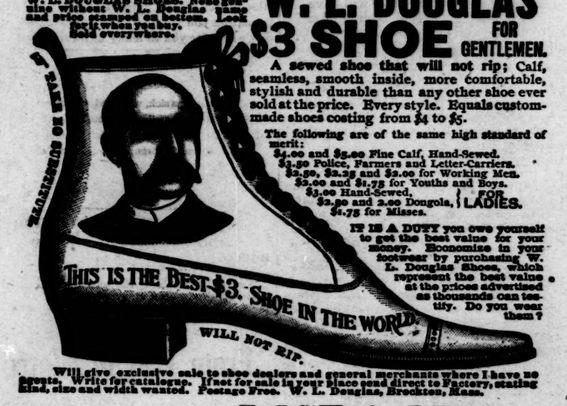

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Widows of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) whether soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.

Children are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

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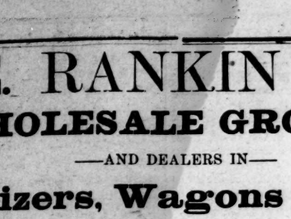

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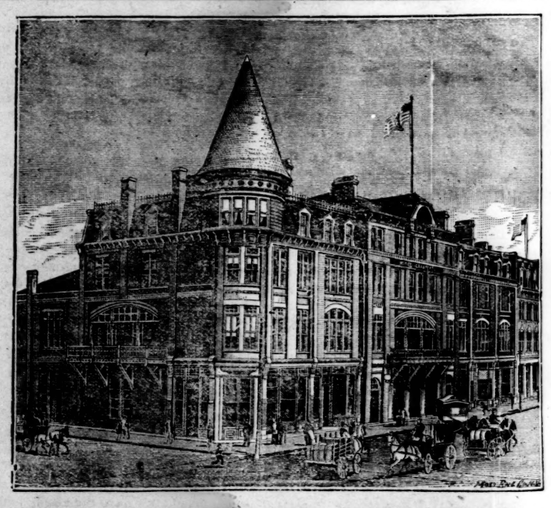

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